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SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.  
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THE NATION'S CITY.

"That The Washington Herald will stand for the best interests of Washington needs not the saying. It will ever keep in mind, however, that this is a national city—the nation's city—and that its present greatness and future pre-eminence have as a basis its national character."—From editorial foreword in the first issue of this paper, October 3, 1905.

Our National Thrift.

A flattering exhibit of American thrift is made in a report prepared for the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association, whence it appears that the visible savings of the American people amount to the stupendous sum of \$3,696,411,988, or over \$118 per capita. This showing is arrived at by adding to the deposits in savings banks and in the savings department of other banks the accumulations of building and loan associations and the assets of insurance companies, the last two items being regarded as essentially savings, though they might be more accurately described as representing the investment of savings. Putting together these various items, we get the following result:

Savings bank deposits.....	\$3,696,411,988
Deposits in savings department of State banks and trust companies.....	1,568,729,391
Deposits in savings departments of national banks.....	351,962,980
.....	\$5,617,110,359
Building and loan associations.....	745,960,298
Life insurance companies, assets.....	3,159,261,074
Total.....	\$9,482,341,731

Enormous as is this total, it by no means tells the whole story of American thrift. There is no way of estimating the immense sums invested in homes and farms, or in stocks and bonds, or in notes and mortgages, by people of moderate means. Even the pennies of school children represent an item of \$744,904 on deposit at the beginning of this year, and charitable organizations collect considerable sums annually in their savings systems. And of course there is an unknown amount of actual cash saved up in private hoards. Altogether, the statistics appear to combat the common notion that we are a thrifless people by comparison with foreigners. It is asserted, in fact, in the report we have been considering, that the figures are without a parallel in Europe.

Significant as these facts are, not only of the wealth-saving but also of the wealth-producing capacity of the country, they do not necessarily warrant the conclusion of the report that our savings bank and other savings facilities are so extensive as to render a postal savings bank system quite unnecessary. Postal savings banks would serve a class of people who, for various reasons, do not use the existing savings banks, besides those who are not within reach of any sort of a bank. That there must be a considerable number of this latter class carrying small hoards of cash is the belief of advocates of a postal savings system. Our savings banks do, indeed, offer every inducement for the deposit of small sums and the accumulation of private means, but it is altogether probable that postal savings banks would uncover a supply of funds that would never reach the banks in any other way. If this be true, there is no good reason for the antagonism of banking interests to the postal savings system, for the latter is complementary to the former, and by encouraging habits of thrift, is likely in the long run to operate to the advantage of all savings institutions.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson's valiant efforts to chase the alleged mythical consumer out into the open are truly commendable. There must be such a person, and, if so, he ought to talk to Congress about now in a loud and emphatic tone of voice.

Protection for Investors.

A number of Washington people have lost money within the past few years through the operation of loosely conducted building and loan associations, the latest instance being the failure of the concern conducted by the Davis brothers, apparently as a blind for their investment schemes. Judging from the assertions of the receiver for the Davis institution, it had no assets of consequence, nor does it seem to have conducted a regular building and loan association business. Its title, however, must have deceived a good many trusting people into the belief that it was a reputable and substantial concern.

The Davis failure demonstrates the wisdom and the necessity of an amendment to the District code adopted at the last session of Congress, placing all building and loan associations doing business in the District of Columbia, whether organized here or elsewhere, under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Currency. By this new legislation, the Comptroller is authorized to examine into the condition of any building and loan association, and to take possession of any association whenever in his judgment it is insolvent or is violating the

law governing the incorporation of such associations. The associations are required also to make at least one report to the Comptroller annually. The intent of these provisions is to establish a supervision over building and loan associations equivalent to that exercised over national and other banks and trust companies operating within the District, with such excellent results, both in maintaining a high standard of banking methods and in creating public confidence in our local institutions.

A like result may be expected from government supervision in the case of the building and loan associations. All of them will be benefited by it, and the public will be protected from such impositions as that disclosed in the Davis fiasco.

Horror! They have lugged old 16 to 1 into the Virginia gubernatorial campaign!

The Country Reunited.

President Taft's speeches at Petersburg have a flavor reminding one strongly of Mr. McKinley's oratorical efforts when wooing and winning the South. A reunited country, a nation at one within its borders—how often these phrases rose to the lips of the martyred President in addressing a Southern audience! They had been heard before from Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, but in the years following the Spanish-American war, when for the first time since the '60's Northern and Southern men had fought together under the same flag for a common cause, they took on a new and vivid meaning. Well, the country is certainly reunited by this time, cheered in brotherhood, if our Presidential orators know anything, and Mr. Taft has done no harm in emphasizing the pleasant situation.

Mr. Roosevelt, though apt to take for granted the reunited country, was never tired of linking the valor of the blue and the gray, and of praising the stern qualities developed by that great fratricidal conflict of unhappy memory. But Mr. Roosevelt was wont to switch abruptly from the past to the present. We are still fighting, he would tell us, and the very same qualities that made the blue and the gray such splendid soldiers are those needed in wrestling with the forces of national unrighteousness. His endeavor was to rouse the combative element in our human nature, and to direct it into civil channels, so that it might be available for warfare with the evil elements of political and industrial and commercial life. We miss the fighting note in Mr. Taft's pleasing and orotund periods. The civil war is surely over; perhaps some later strife are also to cease; and the country will be reunited in every sense.

Mr. Taft is a man of peace, diffusive of emollient sentiment and smiling rhetoric. He does no harm, we repeat, in pronouncing this a reunited country. It is an undisputed fact and may be sweetly spread before the populace to its unending delectation. These are piping times of peace.

Foolish Discrimination.

We regret to hear that automobilists throughout the country are showing a marked disposition to employ very fat chauffeurs in preference to the fat variety. A writer in a motor publication claims to have made a careful survey of the situation, and his investigations have led him to conclude that this constantly expanding condition comes of deliberate design—that it is merely the practical way of eliminating just so much unnecessary strain on the running gear, the tires, and so on.

We doubt that there should be any discrimination at all in the matter of chauffeurs; and we are certainly convinced that if there be discrimination, it should be against the fat ones. We greatly incline to admire the latter, and we think we reason the thing philosophically. A chauffeur is a human being, despite the efforts of some members of the clan to establish a contrary reputation; and they are generally to be judged as to their fitness along lines eminently and entirely human. That is why we speak a word herein to the glorification of the ones who are able to tip the beam away up and for a good 300 pounds.

What two qualifications stand first—assuming that two things may stand first simultaneously—in a chauffeur? Mental poise—steady nerves, on the one hand; good nature—non-irritability, on the other. The possession of these attributes far offsets any mere reduction in physical weight that some less blessed chauffeur might ever so justly claim. Fat men invariably are steady of nerve and they abound profusely in good nature. Did you ever see a fat man who was fidgety, or reckless, or unkindly of others? We doubt that you ever did; at least, if at all, so few and far between that they may safely be classed as the exceptions necessarily incidental to every good, sound rule. Somehow, nerves protected by warm and generous layers of excessive flesh seem to wax stronger and more deliberately responsive to mental impulse than those that know only the company of skin and bones. The physiological whys of this we attempt not to elucidate; but that we are guilty of no violence to the truth and the facts in saying what we do, we respectfully submit.

From the standpoint of the humble pedestrian, we feel sure the abolition of the fat chauffeur foreshadows no good. The portly driver is never in such a hurry to get somewhere that he will not be courteous to his fellows also headed somewhere. He always has time—and takes it to travel as a dignified but happy gentleman should. He seems to cut across lots, or run over people and things, merely to gratify a whim or from nervous excitement. He is mindful of the dais, perchance, when he himself was a source of revenue to the shoe and leather trust and of the common herd. And it makes him particular, and gentle, and kind. And if he should now and then, despite his best, and most benign endeavor, biff somebody galleywest, he is truly sorry, and he takes it very

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

**OFTEN HAPPENS.**  
The tortoise beat the speedy hare. So people claim.  
I find no reason anywhere To doubt the same.  
  
One cannot say just who will win A race long drawn.  
Queer form reversals happen in A Marathon.  
  
An Ultimatum.  
"I can't wait any further for you. What are you reading, anyhow?"  
"Henry James. Wait until I finish this chapter."  
"I'll wait until you get to the next comma, and no longer."

**A Wholesome Worrier.**  
"He's a great worrier."  
"So?"  
"Yes; even finds time to worry a little over other people's troubles."

**Favorably Impressed.**  
"Why do you insist on having a native of Italy to work on your farm?"  
"Because I've read so much about them fine Italian hands."

**Only a Villager.**  
If all the world's a stage,  
It is my job  
To play at humble wage  
Among the mob.

**Defined.**  
"What do they mean by parlor socialism?"  
"Giving everybody an equal chance at the boarding-house piano."

**Pretty Well Posted.**  
"There's a fellow who knows it all."  
"Um."  
"Don't you think so?"  
"I will not make so sweeping a statement," replied the cautious citizen. "But I do believe that he feels perfectly competent to review the encyclopedia."

**A Little Gay.**  
"Was I full last night?"  
"Well, you tried to challenge the winner in a moving-picture fight we took in."

CONSUMER TO BE SHEARED.

**Knows It Is Inevitable and Sees No Use in Worrying.**

Editor The Washington Herald:  
In an editorial you comment upon the indifference of the public to proposed tariff legislation without assigning any reason for it. May it not be due to that idiosyncrasy of man which makes it impossible to arouse his interest and attention unless some contest is involved which will result in gain or loss, victory or defeat?  
The truth seems to be that the tariff has already done its work and cannot seriously affect the situation one way or the other. The trusts and the commercial interests now have the power to make the price regardless of the tariff. The competitive system has broken down and co-operative methods have taken its place. The merchant no longer adopts the price-cutting policy and all combine to make the consumer bear the brunt. He, poor wretch, is afraid to do anything less than the great aggregations of capital should use their power to "rock the boat," stop the wheels of progress, and reduce the mass to a state of suffering.

The Democratic and Republican parties are practically one, and the harmony of the occasion is only slightly disturbed by intermittent groans and protests from a few insurgents, the most of whom have spent their lives in building the mountain which they at last find out was predestined to fall on them. If a pestilence were to take off every Republican Senator and Representative, leaving the entire matter in the hands of the Democrats, they could not pass a tariff for revenue bill because the most of them are protectionists in their own districts and free traders in the other fellow's district. The consumer realizes the fact that he must be sheared in any event, and sees no use in worrying himself sick about the method to be pursued.

We have reached the end of an era. The tariff is no longer the enlivening function of the Federal Government, so that it can own the railroads, telegraph and telephone, and manufacture and sell in competition with the trusts. Private competition has broken down; let public competition be the completion of the work.

Lynchburg, Va., May 19. A. P. THOMAS.

TO RECRUIT THE CHURCHES.

**Baptist Denomination to Make an Effort to Reach Out.**

The Baptist churches in New England have a membership of 157,615, according to last reports. Of these 4,450 are recorded as nonresident. The secretaries of the State societies have entered on a vigorous campaign to reduce this large absentee list by an effort to induce Baptists to unite with churches where they are at present residing. Every Baptist pastor in New England will receive a request to furnish a list of all nonresident members of their churches with addresses when known, and later will receive a list of all Baptists residing in their towns whose membership is elsewhere, as far as can be learned.

Horror of War.

Leith Mitchell Hodges, in the Philadelphia North American.  
Softer war's horrors in every way they can be softened. Prate of the bravery of men who march out to settle disputes with the sword of death. Laud and crown the "victors" as you choose, strewing their paths with laurel, and their mighty deeds of death and destruction with praise.  
Then, when you have carried them through the crowds that shout and gasp, turn from the lane of the living and sit for a while on the field of battle by night.

Sit there and see the specters of weeping mothers come to seek out their fallen sons; of sad-eyed women trying to find where their loving mates are sleeping the wakeful sleep; of little children looking in vain for the face of a father. As you sit there, remember that God has given man the power to reason in order that he might not remain as the beasts; that God has put love and mercy into the heart of man in order that there might be "peace on earth, good will toward men."

And weep from the groans of the broken-hearted, the greed that brought them to this—the greed for gold and power and place.  
The old, old greed that is here to-day as in ages past and will be here until men and women learn to control themselves.

Doctors' Motor-car Speed.

In critical cases the difference in speed between a doctor's motor car and speed carriages may mean the difference between life and death. It is a matter of first importance, therefore, that a medical man should not be hindered in the discharge of his onerous duties by vexatious police interference.

We Stand Corrected.

The Washington Herald lets slip some expert ignorance when it intimates that no matter what the tariff on lumber may be, knot holes will come in free. Not so. The holes count and have to be paid for the same as when you buy doughnuts.

SENATE PERSONALITIES.

**Western View of Root-La Follette Money Episode.**

From the Chicago Record-Herald.  
One reads the reports of the breezy little "personal" debate in the Senate—the debate in which Root "lectured" La Follette and others, in which Money rebuked the lecturer and declared for unlimited talk, and in which Bailey and Nelson handled charges of irregular conduct with decidedly mixed emotions.

Of course, Senator Root was entirely right in deprecating oratory for "home consumption" of the irrelevant, hollow, futile sort, and of course Senator Money was wrong in expressing contempt for "business methods" in tariff legislation. It is not businesslike to rail through tariff schedules in ignorance of their meaning and effect, and that is not what Root had in mind. On the other hand, the able New York Senator was needlessly sweeping in his defense of Aldrich and unsound in taking the position that the Finance Committee is not bound to furnish information as to items that it had not amended. Only a few days ago, Mr. Root himself, was almost an insurgent, and, though he votes with the committee, he is no "orthodox" stand-patter.

The real distinction is between discussion that is helpful, that discloses information, and guides to rational action, and discussion that is glittering general and insinuating. No Senator should be lectured for asking for facts concerning any rate or item whatever. It is absurd to contend that the Finance Committee is final on any point, and Mr. Root is the last man in the Upper House to think of surrendering any Senatorial prerogative.

The whole trouble arises from the fact that the revision that is now taking place is not businesslike enough. We have no machinery at present to insure scientific revision, as has been said scores of times in these columns. The assertions of insincere parties are not those who figure often lie through the conscious or unconscious bias of those who manipulate them. In the pending bill for a commission of experts to investigate and report tariff data to Congress, the Senators who dislike windy oratory and the Senators who view with suspicion the Aldrich idea of "business" revision—addition, division, and silence—should find a common and safe platform.

WHY WE WROUGHT UP!

**Much Ado About Nothing in Connection with Mississippi Episode.**

From the New York Tribune.  
The controversy which has arisen over the engraving of the portrait of Jefferson Davis on the silver tableware of the battle ship Mississippi will probably in the end be regarded as "much ado about nothing," or, at most, about a very little matter. It is easy to understand why many persons in Mississippi desire that such use shall be made of the portrait, and also why many others elsewhere think that it should not be done; but we cannot see why anybody should get excited on either side.

It might from some points of view be better taste for the Mississippians to select some other eminent son of their State for this distinction especially since Mr. Davis was never governor of Mississippi nor in any very direct way associated with the navy. Still if they cannot find in the history of their State any other figure whom they deem more worthy than he that is their affair. At any rate, Mr. Davis was for four years Secretary of War in a United States Cabinet. As for those who think that because of his leadership in the Confederate secession he should not be thus honored or commemorated, they may perhaps profitably consider whether it is really and chiefly a triumph of union over secession, and whether the emblem of the arch-secessionist thus to be brought beneath the flag against which he fought and into the service of the nation which he tried to destroy.

If Mississippi is so ready and eager to indicate Jefferson Davis posthumously as a hero in the triumph of the Union, the Union can probably afford to let her do so. There will be no fear that the officers of the Mississippi will be inspired with secessionist ideas, or that they will occasionally seeing the likeness of Jefferson Davis engraved on their plate. Indeed, we are not sure that there could be a much better object lesson in loyalty, or, at any rate, a stronger reminder of the meaning of the victory of the Union than the displaying of the portrait of the President of the short-lived Confederate States upon the furnishings of a United States warship.

Divorce in Illinois.

From the Nashville American.  
An Illinois judge has decided that a divorced husband is under obligation to support his divorced wife for life. He holds that while the decree of divorce may have been issued any number of years ago, that the husband's duty to support the wife still exists, and that the death of one of the parties, or the marriage of the woman, or the stipulated sum of money accepted by her in lieu of alimony at the time of obtaining her divorce, can prevent the divorced wife from demanding alimony at any time she feels the need of such support and the court feels that her former husband is able to render it.

High Tribute to Dr. Taylor's Book.

The Law Magazine and Review, established in 1828, and lately edited by Judge Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., is the oldest and perhaps the leading English quarterly review of jurisprudence. Its May number contains a fine review of Mr. Hannis Taylor's "Science of Jurisprudence," in which Dr. Goudy's attack is completely ignored. The reviewer's estimate, which he has sent to Mr. Taylor with his compliments, is that the book is a very full list of authoritative material, together with a table of cases cited. In the appendix the author gives the epoch-making text of Pollock's treatise, in which is embodied the first draft of the existing Constitution of the United States of America, to which is appended the notes to the republication made at Philadelphia in 1792. The learned author is to be congratulated on the production of a work of which, if we may quote the words of Dr. von M. M. M. of Leipzig University—"appeals to the best of every man."

Neat-protectionist.

From the Chattanooga Times.  
Senator Tillman isn't, of course, a protectionist in the sense that he wants a tax on sugar, shoes, tobacco, &c., but he would like to have 10 cents a pound added to tea, so that the growers of South Carolina would have a chance to add a few dollars to their profits. As Congressman Brownlow once observed, "We are all protectionists devoted to the interests of the whole people, but we each of us want 'ours.'"

Setting Back the Clock.

When Uncle Sam sets back the clock, So daylight will be the work. The outsider will cease to mock. The fate of the government clerk.

WILLIAM HINDS.

WASHINGTON CHAT.

**By THE SPECTATOR.**

William L. Buchanan is playing a leading role in the deliberations at Monohk Lake, as it is natural that he should, for among all the delegates there is no man better equipped to speak on the subjects that will be brought before the conference, for he has been concerned in settling by arbitration many questions that have been raised between Central and South American republics in the past few years, but he knows our southern neighbors thoroughly—having had for years both business and official relations with them—as thoroughly as he knows corn, in which he made the enormous fortune which enabled him to follow his bent and adopt diplomacy as a profession. Whether he would be as successful an arbitrator with European nations remains to be proven.

It is quite certain that he is not, nor does he claim to be, as clever an international lawyer as James Brown Scott, the solicitor of the Department of State, with whom he had a dispute on Wednesday regarding the establishment of an international court of arbitration, when Mr. Scott is said to have borne off the honors, which is not strange, since Mr. Buchanan has concerned himself with practical diplomacy and Mr. Scott has devoted his whole life to the study of international law.

James Brown Scott has been connected with the Department of State since 1903, but before being appointed to this post he had held other government positions of a like nature, having been a member of the educational congress which met in Paris in 1900, when he was honorary president for the section of legal education; chairman of the section of international law in the congress of education connected with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and technical delegate to the International Law Conference at the United States at the second peace conference at The Hague. Mr. Scott, who has just turned forty, was born in Canada, but he was educated in the United States, the public schools in Philadelphia, where he took the degree of A. B. with the class of '90, and that of A. M. a year later. He specialized in international law at his alma mater and at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, receiving the Heidelberg degree of J. U. D. (juris utriusque doctor).

From his return from abroad Mr. Scott began the practice of law in Los Angeles, and it was while living there that he founded the department of law for the University of California. Subsequently he was connected with the law department of the University of Chicago and that of George Washington University. He severed his connection with these universities to enter the army as a volunteer in the Spanish war, where he served in the Seventh California Regiment of Infantry as private and corporal, and did valiant service, too, it is said, despite his bookish tendencies, but his present degree is much more to his liking, and he is proving himself a valuable addition to the staff of the Department of State.

An interesting member of the Monohk conference is Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxon, of Springfield, Mass., whose name is connected with every peace conference that has ever been held. Dr. Moxon is sixty-one years old. A native of Canada, he was educated in Michigan, and he has known the country in both peace and war, for he served in the Union army all through the civil war, receiving his first baptism of fire at Fort Donelson as "captain's boy," when he was only fourteen. A short time after this he enlisted regularly, and before peace was declared saw enough of battle, fire, and pillage to make him hate war for the rest of his life, and he has shown his hatred of it by constantly advocating peace, not only from his pulpit, but in every congress and at every conference where he has been given a hearing. Dr. Moxon speaks well and convincingly, and he points his morals by amusing and appropriate stories that help to carry conviction.

The most conspicuous figure at the Monohk symposium is, of course, perhaps, Mr. James Bryce, who is far and away the most popular foreigner who ever came to this country in no matter what capacity, is that veteran diplomatist, Andrew D. White. Mr. White is still very hearty, and his vigor, despite the fact that he has already passed the three-quarter of a century limit, and he is still as genial and responsive as when he represented this government in Germany, and the old Kaiser has ministered to him under the grandest of the present Emperor, as Ambassador. When Mr. White first went to Germany the United States was little understood there and little liked. The Germans resented the fact that Uncle Sam was taking the best of them from the fatherland to his own domains, and they retaliated by abusing America and the Americans, who were almost as much hated in Berlin thirty years ago, when Mr. White was first accredited there, as the English are to-day.

American, indeed, at that time, was the pseudonym for everything that was loud, vulgar, and uncouth, and Mr. White's personality had great effect in overcoming this prejudice. He was especially popular with the scholars associated with the university, and through them he reached some of those belonging to the most conservative circles in Germany, who learned and benefited through his acquaintance, for, having taken a post graduate course at the University of Berlin, he had mastered the German language and came to understand the German character so well that he knew exactly how to appeal to them. Mr. White's term as Minister to the German Embassy ended in 1901, his appointment as Ambassador was made in 1907, and terminated with Mr. Tower's appointment in 1920.

Baron Takahira on Neesima.

From the Congressionalist.  
The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Takahira, came to Amherst College last week to give a memorial address on the life and work of one of Amherst's most influential sons, Joseph Hardy Neesima. He did full justice to the character of Neesima from the Japanese as well as from the American point of view. It was, he said, "typically Japanese, only broadened in his views and aspiration as a result of his American education. There is no environment, I am inclined to think, anywhere else that could produce such a character. There is no environment, I dare say, anywhere else than America which could help in developing such a character." No one will think the worse of Baron Takahira for claiming most that was best in Neesima for Japanese heredity and environment; and his admission of Christian faith to a place alongside of Japanese Shintu training is interesting. "Fervent patriot that was, Neesima turned an ardent Christian believer and exponent of the Christianized Bushido. He was peculiar in giving stress to what useful men are to be made for—that is, for the service of the country of their birth. We have something to learn from Japanese patriotism, of which both the speaker and the theme of this striking address were fine examples."

Coney's New Lid.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.  
Mayor McClellan's attempt to put a stop to most of the Sunday gaiety at Coney Island will make countless thousands mourn. It will be interesting to observe the results of the new orders, which will close the place, a pretty thorough enforcement of the Sunday law at that popular pleasure resort.

AT THE HOTELS.

**"Yes; I have read newspaper reports to the effect that Germany was willing to build the Nicaragua Canal, but the thing is too ridiculous and absurd for serious discussion,"** said Jose C. Munoz, Secretario de la Legacion especial de Nicaragua, at the New Willard last night. Senor Munoz accompanies Senor Gonzales, the special commissioner, and both were deeply interested in the discussion of the reported building of the canal by Germany.

"I have been down to Panama," continued Mr. Munoz, "and I have critically looked over the route and the feasibility of constructing the Panama waterway. Notwithstanding all this talk that the Panama Canal would be finished by 1915, I venture to say, as my private opinion, not official, mark you, that the Panama Canal will never be finished by the United States; that it will be abandoned before many years, and that the Nicaragua route will be adopted in its place."

"Earthquakes? Well, that's very hard to prophesy," he said. "I have had an earthquake in San Francisco. No one ever thought of it. One never knows where an earthquake may break loose, and for that reason Nicaragua is just as safe as Panama."

Senor Munoz thought it a good joke when he was asked whether the son of President Zelaya would be appointed Nicaraguan Minister to England, as has been reported in certain quarters.

James A. Webb, of New York, who participated at the unveiling of the Witherspoon statue yesterday, and who is stopping at the Arlington, referring to the question whether an admission fee to Mount Vernon should be paid, said: "It is my firm belief that no charge of admission should be made to see the place where the 'Father of His Country' lived and died. On the contrary, it is my opinion that every inducement should be made to attract visitors to Mount Vernon so they can become acquainted with the place and surroundings where President Washington lived and died and brought forth some of his greatest thoughts."

"No charge is made to see the State house in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, or Faneuil Hall in Boston, where the signing of the Declaration of Independence took place. For this reason I think that Mount Vernon, above all other places of this kind, should be free. We ought to give every American and foreigner the opportunity to see the place where the nation was born. The only charge that I would advocate is that the United States government appropriate the necessary running expenses of the place and do away with the admission fee. The women should remain in charge of the place, as they have proved themselves worthy of the great cause which they have espoused for so many years."

Edward Broderick, of London, who is stopping at the New Willard, remarked last night, when he saw Vice President Sherman pass through the lobby unattended and almost unrecognized, save by his personal acquaintances and friends, that the fact that he was not recognized spoke well for the spirit of American democracy.

"No one cheered," said Mr. Broderick, "and if Mr. Sherman had not been pointed out to me, I would never have recognized him. The Vice President of the United States. This is indeed a country of democratic principles."

"It has been fortunate for New England agriculture that the farmers have had so much to do to prevent quality. Independence, for they have been isolated for and against by men of every profession except agriculture," said C. T. Coburn, of Boston, at the Raleigh yesterday. "Commissions of all kinds have been appointed to investigate their conditions and make suggestions for their improvement, regardless whether or not they knew anything about agriculture. The neglect or unwise management of agricultural interests has cost New England many thousands of dollars."

Mr. Coburn said that the New England farmer ought to be able to supply the market with cheap products that are shipped to Boston from the West. "The Eastern man lacks that shoulder-to-shoulder comradeship so apparent in the West."

"Massachusetts leads in her acres under glass," continued Mr. Coburn, "is second in their production of onions, and Cape Cod cranberries are known the world over. Maine stands second in potatoes, and Connecticut produces the prize corn at the national corn show in Omaha. The three famous herds in the world are owned in Massachusetts—the Holsteins in Brockton, the Jerseys in Lowell, and the Guernseys in Haverhill. New England enjoys the distinction of being able to raise a greater variety of substantial life than any other part of the United States, but there are acres and acres producing nothing. If the farmers of New England could get the government they would increase in value; boys would return to the farms, the hired help problem would be solved, and agriculture prosper."

"I believe," added Mr. Coburn, "that money would be as well spent as in the irrigation of the great American desert, for we have the markets of the world at our door. We want better roads and better schools."

Speaking of the Americans in Canada, Arthur Hawks, of Ottawa, who is at the Arlington, said last night the American in Canada has a knack of finding the best things going and keeping fast hold of them.

There was this general likeness, Mr. Hawks said, in the manufacturing and planning Americans who had come to Canada—they represented the best of their respective classes. The great manufacturers who had established themselves in Canada sent their most capable managers to Canada, not because the Canadian was a difficult problem to handle, but because conditions were changing in the Dominion and they must have the best men to meet them.

"The farmer who sold his land in Ohio and Illinois," continued Mr. Hawks, "bought more and cheaper land in Saskatchewan, and went into a new country prepared to master and accustom himself and his progeny to a new environment. He made money from the beginning. One who settled at Davidson arrived at the station with a steam plowing outfit at 1 o'clock and at 2:30 was turning over the sod, six furrows at a time."

"The American in Canada celebrates the 4th of July. Nobody complains that he is slow to understand that July 1 is an equally fine day. The admirable things in Canada are recognized by the Americans. The empire and republic are bound to exert similar and beneficent influence in world politics."

Ought to Be a Duke.

From the Dayton News.  
Queen Wilhelmina is as thoughtful as she ought to be, she will now hunt up the inventor of the safety pin and "decorate" him. There is a fellow that only the babies and the mothers appreciate, and the former do not say anything about it, and the mothers are busy looking for his product to think about him.